

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1883.—TWELVE PAGES.

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PEYTON H. SNOOK.

Over the wide world you may roam and visit every Furniture Store on the route, and you will not find anything to compare in variety, style and cheapness to my

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

Now being daily drawn from the depots and placed on my warehous floors. In this stock I can safely

DEFY COMPETITION

And most cordially invite the public to call and feast their eyes on the largest, finest, cheapest and only complete assortment of Furniture in the Gate City. Handsome Chamber Suites ranging in price from \$18 to \$1,000, embracing some of the richest and most elaborately hand carved work. While in Upholstered goods and Parlor Suites my stock is simply unexcelled in the South. Rep and Raw Silk Suites from

\$25.00 AND UPWARDS.

In the more artistic coverings, such as plain cut Embossed and Valour Plushes, I have the first and only suites to be found in Georgia. I have also opened some handsome Rep and Raw Silk Suites that for cheapness and durability cannot be duplicated. Remember, mine is the only varied stock of Upholstered work in this market, and I propose to duplicate

NEW YORK AND CINCINNATI PRICES.

And save freight and breakage, I will also open on Monday, at hard pan, sharp cash prices 25 handsome Sideboards, 30 Folding Lounges, 50 Rep Lounges, 20 Wardrobes, 50 Extension Tables, 20 Library Tables, 10 Marble Tables, 30 Cottage Chamber Suites, 40 handsome Dishes, 25 Office Revolving Chairs, 10 Book-Cases, with hundreds of other articles in daily use. Hotels, Court Houses and Public Buildings furnished on liberal terms. Send for Catalogue.

P. H. SNOOK

ATLANTA, GA.



A. O. M. GAY  
MERCHANT  
TAILOR

I have just received the largest and most select stock of PIECE GOODS every brought to this city.

An inspection of the same is most respectfully solicited.

A. O. M. GAY

37

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Office at Cummings's Exchange, 37 S. Broad Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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Are invited to confer with us as to selling their Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, all Legal Sales, Live Stock, Merchandise, and Furniture at places of business and residences. Terms can now be made very reasonable to them and to their customers' advantage and comfort.

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FINE CLOTHING



LIFE IN NEW YORK.

THE MEN WHO TURN AT GAMBLING WHEELS.

The Man in Which Unsuspecting People are Taken in—Curious Facts about Lottery Gamblers Whisky Put to a New Use—The Returning Visitors—Public Libraries—Etc.

Special to the Constitution.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The city is just now remarkable for something that is not going on in it. Lottery gambling in the perverted and fraudulent form of "policy" playing has wholly ceased; but that is no proof of reform in the thousands who have habitually lost their money in the swindle. There was a time no doubt when policy in New York consisted in betting on what numbers would be drawn from a wheel in Covington, Ky., but in recent years there has been hardly any pretense of so much formality as that. Formerly the business was a monopoly, in the hands of a company, that included officials who were able to afford a protection from police interference and from trial by jury. These connections were so unconcealed that whenever an opposition concern presumed to open a policy shop, a police raid and possibly an indictment at once ensued, though next door might be a regular game in carefully guarded operation. The principals in this powerful combination made big fortunes, and several of them are now living in luxury retirement. But gradually the independent men got a footing from which they could not be dislodged without disastrous publicity. One Fred Luthy was foremost among the outsiders. He had been a mere "writer" of policy slips for the monopoly. That is, he hired a little den in the rear of a cigar store, and therein took the dimes and quarters of the game's dupes. The division of the receipts in these days was in thirds—one to the "writer," one for the company and one for the prizes to be paid to the winners. Now, Luthy was convinced that he might as well run his book independently, paying the winnings and keeping the remaining two-thirds. It was not unusual for men to come to that determination, but their secession was commonly followed by police coercion, so that they were soon glad to surrender. But Luthy had considerable money and audacity. He opened twenty offices on his own account, and for the best stations for prosperous business. Then he made out a list of them, also one of the protected places. Taking these documents to police headquarters he made a little speech about them.

"Here is a list of twenty policy games that I'm going to run," said he, "and here is a list of the Simmonds games. I want to be left alone, and if I am not, I shall go before the grand jury with complete information for the indictment of every Simmonds man in the business."

He departed without waiting for an answer, but his boldness was rewarded by a year or two of immunity. The monopoly knew that he could and probably would make such a row if they fought him that everybody concerned would be ruined. Therefore, Luthy had for a time the same protection that the main concern enjoyed without parting with a dollar to obtain it. His example was so brilliant, however, not to let light into other dealers' minds on the subject, and bakers of offices became numerous. The policy business then fell into a diffuse condition, and it was no longer possible to give official protection to any of it, and destruction to the rest. Of course, as soon as the police department decided to close all the shops no difficulty was found in doing it. There you have the reason why there is no policy playing this week in New York. If the policy shops should remain closed it is difficult to imagine how their devotees will continue to gratify their passion for gaming. I am told that thus far there has been an enormous increase in barroom card playing for money, but that is too limited and obvious a process of taking chances. Heavier gamblers—those who convince themselves that their gambling is business—are getting enough of stock speculation and mining risks. The "tickers" are being removed from the offices of mercantile firms, partly because stock exchange quotations are no longer of instant interest and partly owing to the fact that the instruments have a damaging effect on the credit. For a creditor to know that his debtor is gambling in stocks is to incite a demand for prompt payment and a curtailment of credit. The general feeling against Wall street is quite bitter. As for mining, the inscriptions on up-stairs doorways conveying the information that within was the headquarters of some nine thousands of miles away are rapidly disappearing; men no longer carry out specimens in their pockets, or talk about pay streaks and outputs; the losses have been figured up, and all calculation of profit wiped from the slate.

Whisky is likely to be the new means here for specious ends. Operations in this line have heretofore been confined to persons in the trade, but now a whisky exchange has been opened, with membership for those who propose to sell puts and calls and absorb margins. The enormous quantity of whisky in the country, and the uncertainties as to its taxation, make it peculiarly attractive for guesswork, and it is altogether probable that a great deal of amateur speculation will become involved in it during the ensuing winter.

Do you know what whisky is made of? There has been a stir as to the government demand for returns of all the ingredients of beer, and it seems that the public is not, after all, to have full information on the subject. But I can tell you what I saw put into whisky. I visited a pawn shop in Division street, east of the Bowery, in a neighborhood where a high counter stood where a piano may once have ornamented the parlor, and behind it was a big safe for holding small valuable articles left as pledges. Shelves filled three sides of the room from floor to ceiling, and were packed full of articles wrapped in cotton cloths. Each bundle had a ticket describing the contents and giving the name of the owner and the amount of the loan. My companion in the visit was a health board inspector, and we were therefore enabled to see more than would otherwise have been opened to us. Going to the rear of the shop, we found an apartment completely filled, except for a passage way, with things that could not easily be wrapped up, such as banjos, accordions, exercising apparatus, and all sorts of household utensils. The whole house was devoted to pawn brokers. One room upstairs held solid masses of overcoats, which their owners may soon be presumed to require; another was as fully stocked with underclothes and trousers, and considerable space was occupied by women's apparel. In the attic was an extraordinary collection of odds and ends, from hats to prayerbooks, on which money in sums as small as ten cents had been loaned. I saw no ticket in the house calling for more than five dollars, and the average was probably under one, even counting in the watches and jewelry. The proprietor told us that he had about 75,000 articles in the building. As he charges thirty per cent interest on the loans, his yearly profit cannot be less than \$20,000, and probably amount to more through the forfeiture and sale of the greater portion of the goods. But the reader asks, what has this to do with the manufacture of whisky? The pawnbroker was a blunt old chap, and not disposed to conceal the wretchedness which afforded him a prosperous business.

"What is all this money that you advance to poor people spent for?" I enquired

"Whisky," he answered, without hesitation, "nine-tenths of it for whisky."

So a very large share of New York whisky may be said to be made of old clothes, watches, musical instruments, and other portable objects. These things, distilled with an abundance of misery and crime, produce the popular beverage as consumed in the metropolis.

RETURNING VISITING.

Pleasant to contemplate that policy play, pawn brokerage or whisky are now rapidly returning New Yorkers from their summer outings. The streets of fashionable retail trade are once more peopled, and the clerks in the big stores have some body to show the new goods to. The merchants have consoled their fears of tight times under the shadow of the richest goods. There is a lower average of prices, especially for imported fabrics, owing to the growing domestic competition, but the qualities are fine as ever. Our beliefs are putting themselves into new fall clothes as rapidly as possible, and as far as my rather inexpert observation goes the styles will be less pleasing to me than those which have for several seasons prevailed. What I mean is, that fullness, excessive draperies and exaggerated false outlines seem to be taking the place of simple artistic shapes. That is the way it looks to a man. But I do not propose to let my women readers trust to me for information in the fashions. It is from a leading merchant that I got position that dateable subject.

"I have loaded myself up with velvets and velveteens," said he, "because I believe that there will be a great run on them. Plush won't go, but there are new sheenlike broads that look like it. Some of the broads are so handsome that even you may think so, ignorant as you are."

Opening a box covered with mysterious foreign marks, and saffy lines with white tissue to protect the costly fabric, he spread out a web of black brocaded velvet. The back ground was silk and the figure great acorn cups, with big branches of oak leaves, so rich, so thick, so really superb, that I congratulated the designer in my heart and did honor to his genius. "That is six dollars per yard," said he, "and this," opening another box, "is ten dollars. Come in all colors at eight to four dollars. See what a beautiful pattern! Carnation pinks and peach blossoms with leaves; tropic blooms, clusters or leaves; the garden, the forest, the jungle seem to have been forged for natural beauties from which to design. Every year the silk velvets and satins are richer, more regal, more luxurious. America demands the best in the world and pays freely for first choice. Satins are not passe. It is too early in the season to say positively how these stuffs will be made up, but the costumes, models, and designs which have reached us from the other side warrant the assertion that close a clattering draperies are on the wane but not entirely out of date. That the tourne and croline to a moderate degree will be revived; that skirts will be as short as ever, more bouffant and more frequently gathered and pleated at the waist than last year; that sleeves will not be so tight; that high effects on the shoulders will be studed by dressmakers, and that draperies, whether long or short jackets, Newmarket's, visots, dolmans, and long cloaks will be cut to accommodate the increasing size of the tourne and draperies."

By way of a literary topic, let me tell you that our public libraries are in a bad way through lack of readers. The mercantile library association once there fell into a diffuse condition, and it was no longer possible to give official protection to any of it, and destruction to the rest. Of course, as soon as the police department decided to close all the shops no difficulty was found in doing it. There you have the reason why there is no policy playing this week in New York. If the policy shops should remain closed it is difficult to imagine how their devotees will continue to gratify their passion for gaming. I am told that thus far there has been an enormous increase in barroom card playing for money, but that is too limited and obvious a process of taking chances. Heavier gamblers—those who convince themselves that their gambling is business—are getting enough of stock speculation and mining risks. The "tickers" are being removed from the offices of mercantile firms, partly because stock exchange quotations are no longer of instant interest and partly owing to the fact that the instruments have a damaging effect on the credit. For a creditor to know that his debtor is gambling in stocks is to incite a demand for prompt payment and a curtailment of credit. The general feeling against Wall street is quite bitter. As for mining, the inscriptions on up-stairs doorways conveying the information that within was the headquarters of some nine thousands of miles away are rapidly disappearing; men no longer carry out specimens in their pockets, or talk about pay streaks and outputs; the losses have been figured up, and all calculation of profit wiped from the slate.

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## GEORGIA BY WIRE.

THE HAPPENINGS OF THE OUTLYING TOWNS NOTED.

A lively time in Jonesboro—United States Marshals Making Arrest—Cherokee's First Ball—Accident in Lowndes County—Mysterious Disappearance in Chatanooga.

Special to the Constitution.  
WAYNESBORO, September 8.—One firm in town, Messrs. W. A. Wilkins & Co., bought 48 bales of cotton by 12 m. o'clock to-day. We are having fine weather for picking cotton now. The crop of Burke is said to be only about two-thirds of the usual average.BARNESVILLE, Georgia.  
A MATCH GAME.

BARNESVILLE, September 8.—A match game of baseball was played here this evening between the Milner Amateurs and the Barnesville Starlights; resulting, Starlights forty-six, Amateurs fifteen.

VALDOSTA, Georgia.  
ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

VALDOSTA, September 8.—Mr. J. W. Perry, one of the oldest and best citizens of Lowndes county, and chairman of the board of county commissioners, was accidentally killed to-day by being caught in the machinery of his cotton gin.

ROME, Georgia.  
THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.Special to the Constitution.  
ROME, September 8.—The Rome cotton oil mill tested their electric light this evening for the first time. The light is well, and incandescent. Is a fair light machine and gives perfect satisfaction. All the young couples of Rome go out to camp meeting to-morrow.CANTON, Georgia.  
THE FIRST BAL.

CANTON, September 8.—Our first bale of this season's cotton was to-day received from S. J. Blackwell, who lives near Hickory Flat, and who is a cotton planter of the first rank. Was bought by J. W. McAfee &amp; Co., for 9 cents, and shipped to Kelly, Rosser &amp; Co., Atlanta. Weighed 470 pounds. Cotton is opening very fast and next week we expect to get several bales.

ACWORTH, Georgia.  
DEATH.

ACWORTH, September 8.—Mr. Robert Duncan, who came here from Americus, Georgia, last winter and formed a partnership with Dr. H. C. Baily &amp; Son, in the drug business, died yesterday. He had been a victim of the fever. He had in his short business career made many friends. He leaves a wife and one little child, who looked to him for protection and support. Our community sympathizes with the bereaved family.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Georgia.  
THE EARLY BAL.Special to the Constitution.  
LAWRENCEVILLE, September 8.—Messrs. Herrin & Turner purchased the first bale of new cotton offered for sale here this year. It brought 93¢; was middling, and a very fair sample. They anticipate a large decrease of last year's receipts.

Thomas Langly, a young man originally from this state, now Texas, has returned "to sin no more."

CAMPBELLTON, Georgia.  
SHORT CROPS.Special to the Constitution.  
CAMPBELLTON, September 8.—The short crops will necessitate a good supply of forage for stock in the counties where there is no fence law for the incoming winter. What did Mark Hardin do with the ensilage that was put in the site pits at the exposition? He had his food and stock fed and they eat and relish it? What was used for ensilage? Will Colonel Hardin or Commissioner Henderson reply and give full directions for making ensilage in The Constitution.BARNESVILLE, Georgia.  
PERSONAL MATTERS.

BARNESVILLE, September 8.—Mr. E. H. Bloodworth and wife left for Texas yesterday morning. Misses Carrie Howard, May Turner and Augusta Riviere also left at the same time for Texas. Mr. B. goes to engage in the cotton business, and the young ladies to teach school. Barnesville regrets to lose them.

Mr. W. L. Weldon, at work at the Barnesville cotton gin, was born caught in a gin yesterday and badly hacked. The doctors are trying to save his arm.

Rev. R. J. Willingham has just closed a revival meeting at the Baptist church. Our three warehouses are busy receiving cotton.

ATHENS, Georgia.  
A REVIVAL ENDED.

ATHENS, September 8.—Rev. J. G. Gibson, of Crawford, has just completed a revival at his four churches with thirty-eight additions.

The town well went dry to-day.

Ed. Schenck, who has raised Toccoa Falls, Ed. of Banks county kuklux were bound over and three discharged.

Five lots put up at Jug Tavern sold for twenty-five to sixty dollars.

Jake Mathews, the Morgan county ex thief, will probably die from his wounds, inflicted by Oliver.

The piping for the water works is at the depot.

John Gant, colored, was bit by a mad dog on Hon. C. A. Witcher's plantation.

Mr. Vince T. Sanford, of Penfield, was severely cut in the arms by a gun at his place yesterday. He was feeding for one of his hands when the sleeves of his shirt came in contact with the saws, and pulled his arms in cutting them in a terrible manner. Dr. Benedict, of this place, was summoned to him, and on dressing the wounds decided them serious, though not of such a manner as to lose the use of his limbs.

FARM INDEPENDENCE, Georgia.  
LOOKING LIKE A CITY.

Special to the Constitution.

FARM INDEPENDENCE, September 8.—Hartman's fast taking on the appearance of a city. Many improvements going on. P. O. Whitaker is building a fine gothic residence, three new store rooms and a Kimball house on top. W. C. Rosser, Dr. Boozer and Major Andrew Daniel each are building new brick stores. We have now thirteen business houses, all being substantial and roomy. We have in this section has—a Bradstreet budget—a firm who continually are looking closely after the finances of the community, prepared at all times to give information as to ability or veracity of our citizenship, whose services are valuable in many instances.

COTTON COMING IN.

Cotton is coming in fast, 75 bales sold to-day, but price very low, only 8½ cents the bale, which causes cotton to wear long time. If the cotton dry and weather lasts many more days, the bulk of the crop will be open, a good portion opening prematurely. Turnips and all small grain that has been seed are dead from the effects of drought, which has lasted now several weeks, and materially injured the late or top crop of cotton. The worms have also attacked the foliage and stripping it. With such as present price is bad on the wool hat boys.

Thirty more negroes to be baptized next Sunday near here, with the revivalist progressing under the most flattering prospects which commenced with emancipation.

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee.  
MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.Special to the Constitution.  
CHATTANOOGA, September 8.—This city is

enjoying a "mysterious disappearance" sensation. Several days ago a man, giving the name of Atherton, which was afterwards ascertained to be George H. Thomas, was arrested suspected of being a fugitive from justice from Missouri, and in default of five thousand dollars bond was committed to jail. His friends came to see him from Florida and he was furnished with untold large sums of money. A writ of habeas corpus was issued for him to be set at large, and a hearing was set for this evening at 5 o'clock. When the case was called, it developed that Atherton alias Thomas had been spirited away, whether no fellow could find out. Considerable wrangling occurred between Charles C. Snyder, who claimed to have been employed by Thomas to represent him, and Messrs. White and Elder, who had been employed by the friends of Thomas for his defense, claiming Thomas was of thousand miles away, and not capable of being in his own affairs, and in the general quarrel insinuations were made that Mr. Snyder had entered into collusion with Thomas's friends for a consideration to carry him in a close carriage to the Georgia line, and then release him. There has undoubtedly been some dark work going on, and some officers will have to give an account of the whereabouts of the prisoner. The case was postponed until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

For sometime small sums of money have been missed from the cash drawer of the gas company, but the mystery was solved yesterday. It was when a young man named Ed Darling, who was employed as clerk in the office, in taking money from his pocket, dropped a key, which on being examined was found to fit the cash drawer. He was arrested and after some resistance was taken to the lock up.

CUTHBERT, Georgia.  
THE BUSY SEASON.

CUTHBERT, September 8.—The busy season is upon us, and the dull inactivity of our city heretofore existing has assumed a more lively air. Cotton, being much earlier than last season, is coming in quite briskly, notwithstanding the crop is cut off fully half as compared with last year's crop. The corn crop is good. By the way, my last report to you paper put the corn crop of this season down to a failure. I now beg to correct that mistake. Your correspondent was writing about late corn and intended to say that crop was good.

Mr. H. B. Mathews has opened a grocery store in connection with his extensive dry goods business. It requires two large store rooms to accommodate his entire business. The exercises of the Agricultural college opened the first of the present month. Andrew college will open for the fall term the 15th of September.

A SHARP DARE.

A colored farmer, Mr. J. M. Redding &amp; Co.'s warehouse yesterday and reported that he had broke down a few yards out of town with a bale of cotton, and asked the proprietors if they would send their dray after the cotton. "Certainly," responded Mr. Barry, one of the proprietors. "I will send my dray for the cotton. There is nothing our customers ask of us but what is cheerfully complied with." "If your cotton was on the roadside," continued Mr. B., "ten miles from town, we would send it for us cheerfully as if we were on a few yards away." Mr. B. started "Uncle Tom" for the cotton, which would be in the market in a few days. In the lot there was a gander, which had only one eye, and a goose with a portion of her bill gone. These two always mated, and would wander away to themselves, and it was thought that sympathy for each other in their misfortunes was the prime cause. They continued in this way for five years, and nothing could induce them to separate. Not long since a horse placed his cruel heel upon the goose, and sent her to the happy gosling, and in less than half an hour thereafter the gander laid himself down to die, and peacefully breathed his last without any apparent cause whatever, except his great grief for his mate. This is no fiction, but a romance told in the lives of the young snakes.

Calhoun Times: Joe and George Carruthers went fishing last Friday, and met with better luck in killing snakes than they did in catching fish. They caught thirty-two fish and killed thirty-eight moccasons. Their little brother Seymour, who is a bright little boy of his age, says that his dog was after a fish and ran it to a log where they were fishing. He says the dog turned round and gave his attention to some object near it, and an investigation they found a snake of immense size coiled and prepared for a fight. They chopped off the head of the snake with a hoe, when the young snakes emerged one after another from the body of the mother snake. Some of the young reptiles were eighteen inches long. They had taken refuge in her body on the approach of danger. The boys killed thirty-seven of the young snakes.

The Chicago and Georgia mill is rattling along as usual, and their cut is showing up splendidly. We saw some fine specimens from down there yesterday. We understand that they have "stuck it rich" down at the Belle, Danc and Cleveland are all shut down on account of the long and severe drought. There lots of prospecting being done by Jimmie on the various undeveloped lots in this immediate vicinity this summer, and we hope to have some news of some interest to chronicle in the near future. At the Wells mine they are still driving their two levels ahead, and the ore in both stopes is looking splendidly, and shows considerable fine gold. We made a short visit to the old Battle Branch mine, situated on the Etowah river one mile from this place last Friday. This mine has been famous in years gone by on account of the rich pockets found by the different companies who have worked it. The ore is gold, silver, copper and iron in color. It contains considerable pure lead or galena. The gold is always found in pockets, and generally to strike a pocket at Battle Branch is the same as striking a small fortune. We hope to hear of some company taking hold of this property soon, and pushing things ahead like in the days gone by.

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THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1883—TWELVE PAGES.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

A. J. West & Co., Real Estate Agents, 28 Peachtree Street.

FINE RESIDENCE AND LARGE LOT ON Peachtree street, close in, for sale very low. Also four beautiful vacant lots on same street. A. J. West & Co.

LEGANT IMPROVED PLACE ON MARIETTA street, one block from postoffice. Cheap. A. J. West & Co.

THE ROLLING MILL STORE AND ADJOINING lot on Marietta street, offered at a bargain. Immediately in front of the prospective new car shed. A. J. West & Co.

TRUCK FARM OF 15 ACRES, HIGHLY improved, new 4 room house, garage, outbuildings, etc., at Kirkwood for sale by A. J. West & Co.

IMPROVED PLACE OF 8 ACRES AT EDGEWOOD. Also good vacant lot of 2 1/2 acres, good neighborhood, and have the price. A. J. West & Co.

3 NEW TWO ROOM WEATHER BOARDED, painted houses on corner lot. Renting for \$5 per month, only \$1 250. A. J. West & Co.

LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD FARMS, SMALL, medium and large, as well as city lots, to suit all wants and prices, according to your interest by calling on A. J. West & Co., real estate agents, 28 Peachtree street.

COTTON FACTORY AT A SACRIFICE—WE offer a new cotton factory, machinery new and complete, in the best condition, of Georgia at half price, and the location is invited. Big money to the right man. A. J. West & Co.

E. M. Roberts—Sale List.

\$1500 FOR VACANT LOT 50X100 FEET on Peachtree street, a bargain.

\$200—For vacant lot 50x100, Hunnicut street and alley; nice building lot.

\$325—For vacant lot 50x100 on Cain street, near Peachtree.

\$800—For lot 50x200 Windsor street; 3 room house, fruit trees, grapes, etc.

\$800—For 20-acre fruit and vegetable farm, 24 months old, \$1000. Decatur deposit; \$500 cash, balance 12 months.

\$70—For vacant block corner Mangum and Davis streets, fronting Mangum 150 feet, and extending back 100 feet, a block West of the Central railroad depot; valuable and desirable for good rent paying property; half cash, balance \$25 per month. Installation \$100.

\$900—For 20-acre fruit farm, 3 miles from Decatur depot, known as the L. W. Avery place; this place is richly worth \$1,500, but the service must be made to meet matured.

\$1,200—For a 3 1/2 acre block corner State and Wallace streets, two houses on it paying big rent, and room to let. Good neighborhood. A. J. West & Co.

\$1,250—For a little 3 room cottage 156 Collins street; half cash and balance \$25 per month installments if desired.

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## THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month. \$2 for three months, or \$10 a year.

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ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news selected from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,  
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 9, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states, local rains and partly cloudy weather, winds shifting to northwest and northeast, in northern portions, cooler weather and higher barometer.

There will be no meeting of the cabinet next Tuesday, owing to the absence of the departmental chiefs at clambakes and fish holes.

A TERRIBLE tragedy is reported from Pierce county, in which Miss Roxie Wilson is represented as using her knife upon her rival, Miss Smith.

The rumored transfer of the Central Georgia system to the Louisville and Nashville company, is authoritatively contradicted by those who ought to know.

At a meeting in Cartersville yesterday, the citizens of Bartow resolved that a branch college of the university would be productive of much good in that section. A committee was appointed by the meeting to memorialize the legislature.

QUEEN VICTORIA grows either sour with age, or more select in her company. She has informed King Alfonso that she is too unwell to receive company. Her experience of thirty years ago with the pretender Napoleon has been remembered.

The official statement of the cotton crop of the United States for the year ending August 31, 1883, issued by the national cotton exchange, shows a total crop of 6,949,756 bales, including receipts at the shipping ports 6,000,612; and shipments by rail routes overland to northern spinners direct from producers, 641,801. The report shows that the southern mills consumed 313,373 bales. The increase in the total crop, compared with the previous year, was 1,463,708. The takings of the United States spinners for the year were 2,073,096 bales, an increase of 108,561.

NEITHER China nor France want to go to war, but China cannot afford to accept the treaty of Hué, and France has gone too far to back out. And yet there is a chance of a settlement of the trouble without war, for both sides are open to negotiation, and perhaps to arbitration. M. Ferry's government, it is plain, does not covet a campaign in the interior of China, and China does not hanker after a trial of strength with an European nation. Both sides are doing some blustering now, and the outlook may be said to be warlike. Thus far France has won no laurels in Asia.

Last night Captain John Frey formally delivered his office to the inspector, who succeeds him as the head of this division. For fourteen years Captain Frey has been in the service and in that time has made many friends and has secured for himself no small degree of reputation. He has of course encountered the usual difficulties which beset the pathway of a zealous and fearless detective and has made enemies of the most bitter and unforgetful stripe. He has had however, but one end in view, and that was the detection and punishment of crimes against the postal laws of the country and has made himself the terror of crooks in the mail service. He has been seconded by an able corps of assistants, and it may be said that the chief inspector, after his long service, ends his official career with well deserved laurels. He has not decided what he will do.

ATLANTA ON HER METTLE.

Our good city is put on her mettle in the matter of the new Kimball house.

If she raises \$150,000 during the coming week, \$70,000 of which is already subscribed, a seven-story, fire-proof Kimball house, larger, handsomer and better than the other, will be opened on the 12th of next August to receive the guests who were so unmercifully turned out of the old Kimball on the 12th of last August.

If this money is not subscribed during the week, the work that has been carried thus far will be abandoned, and the project will fail.

We cannot afford to let it fail. Besides being a matter of pride it is a matter of necessity that we shall succeed. The city will go forward and increase its prestige if a better hotel is built. It will go backward and lose its prestige if it is not built. There is no evading this issue.

The men who own property here, and the men who do business here, cannot afford to let this chance of getting a better hotel be lost. To raise the money needed every man must do his part. The sum of \$150,000 is a considerable sum to raise in a brisk and young community such as Atlanta is. It can only be done by every one who is interested doing his part. It is "many a mickle of which we must make a muckle."

## MIXED SCHOOLS.

The Boston Herald is a refreshing example of honest journalism—an oasis in a desert. At the best it is an independent paper of republican tendencies, with no desire to promote the welfare of the democratic party. But still it is not partisan. It aims to be fair, and just in the discussion of all questions, and it is refreshingly so in the discussion of southern subjects. It is not always right, but it clearly means to be right, discarding prejudice so far as the geography of the country will permit, and juggling in common sense right under the noses of the bitterest opponents of southern methods.

We are led to these remarks by its article on the alleged "injustice" of separate schools for the white and black races in the south. It protests against such schools on the ground

that they would work injury to both races. "No northern educator," it goes on, "to say who has made even a cursory study of the educational problem at the south will favor mixed schools there, whatever may have been his previous views. Such a policy would, in the first place, cause the parents of the white children who are able to pay for their private education to withdraw them from the public schools; and the latter could not be long maintained without the active interest and support of the tax-paying class. Mixed schools, even if it were possible to sustain them, would work an injury to the colored children, by bringing them under subjection to the children of the dominating race. Neither race at the south is yet so far away from the old habits and traditions of slavery that any theories of equality can prevent this practical subjection of the weaker race when its members are brought into close relations with the stronger. The lack of moral training and instincts among the negro girls of the south is felt by those who know the actual condition of society there to be a sufficient reason for educating the races, and so far as may be, the sexes, separately. All that justice requires is that the black children shall share equally with the white in the distribution and benefits of the public school moneys, and shall have equally suitable buildings and teachers. The question is a very different one where half the children are black, and their parents have been reared in slavery, from what it is in our northern communities, where the colored children count only as scattering, and have been accustomed to something like equality of privileges."

## THE REVIVAL OF GOVERNMENT.

The president arrived in Washington on Friday, to find the country all here, and none the worse for his temporary abdication. The rest of the government is beginning to concentrate itself. The Villard juncture holds

Messrs. Teller and Brewster, and the remainder of the department chiefs are marching on Washington from seashore or mountain retreat. A cabinet session

will soon be held, and then a new case arises. A "protection" so-called, is not the proper form of relief. There are much cheaper and better methods than that.

But who are the real beggars for "protection"? Not the poor—but the rich—not

usually to the moderately rich, but the very rich. Sometimes they deceive the poor into begging too, the aims, however, going to the rich.

If favoritism must be our policy, however, let us at least pursue it in the cheapest way.

We now do it most wastefully. Better pay

the pets of the government, directly, by a

bounty, to be idle and enjoy themselves and have a good time of it—than by an enormous

wasteful tariff for protection. Pay the

bounty, however, to the working men as well

as to the bosses. It would be cheaper to us

and they would like it better, and so it would

suil all round (excepting only the bosses).

By all means let us do things cheaply as well

as handsomely. As it is, over half the stealings are dead waste. No. The word "protection" is a delusion and a snare. In its true

sense all are interested in it; in its false sense none. It is a mere catch-word used by the parasites who infest the body politic. They

deceive the unthinking and unwary that they

may prey on the public.

Ask me for charity, but do not rob me and call it protection. Especially do not rob me of a dollar to get a dime.

EDITOR STOREY, of Chicago, is said to be too old

to manage his office. This is very sad.

Editor Storey's managing editor, after he lays in

his daily supply of beer, crushes out the states of

the union and makes them provinces. He has thus

changed the name of the republic to the United

Provinces of America. This shows the power and

eloquence of our native American malt liquor.

The appointment of Dr. Willis Westmoreland to

physician to the penitentiary is received with

the liveliest satisfaction all over the state. We

will fit a column with notes of congratulations.

Major Hanson, of the Macon Telegraph says:

"I consider it one of the very best appointments,

if not the best made in ten years." This is the ten-

or all of the comments.

"If the southern democrats want credit for

morality," says the Philadelphia Press, let them do

so and so. Well, in the first place, the southern

democrats want no credit for morality, especially

among the corruptionists represented by the Press.

Our secondly is reserved, but it is much stronger.

The protection you pray for is

against none of these but,

strange to say, against competition.

New competition—the opposite of monopoly,

is not an evil, but a public blessing. You pray,

therefore, for a public curse against a

public blessing.

You begin to explain your prayer is not

against all competition; it is only to restrict

competition. All the same is this in principle—partial protection is partial monopoly—total protection total monopoly. You say,

however, that you do not propose to violate

the rights of citizens—it is only the rights of

foreigners.

My conscientious friend, you subject your-

self to just suspicion; you who would so will-

ingly violate the rights of foreigners.

The root of justice, it would seem, is not in you-

justice, even to foreigners, who cannot ap-

peal to our laws, must in the end react.

To meet competition the only right

ways are: better work for the same money, or

as good work for less money. Any other way

is a wrong for the sake of some sellers to all

buyers. The whole class of buyers has the

right to protest. The best, the only possible

protection to domestic industry, is to protect

it from violence and fraud; and thus leave it

to free competition. The air of competition is

healthful, open and free.

Any other solution divides society into

two classes, well illustrated by the fable of

the boys and the frogs. What you call "pro-

tection" is sport to you, but death to us. You would have government not only to tolerate your amusement, but actually to furnish the stones at our cost.

The whole idea of such one sided protection proceeds from false views of the province of government and the province of manhood. Government is not an agency to support people—they must support themselves: the sooner they find this out the better. It was not government that made the law—"in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." At least was no human government. This seems a hard law to you, does it? Charge it to "construction account" in human nature—then it is God's law, not man's.

Government is but a trustee—for public not for private purposes. You must trust your own manhood. You must trust your own foresight and lay up against a rainy day. You must be educated by hardship, if need be. Government did not beget you, and is not responsible for you save against injustice. There is another view of what you misname "protection." When you consider its real meaning, you should be slow to ask it. When you pray for something beyond the equal protection of the laws—you really ask—charity? Not justice—not protection, but charity. Are you yet reduced to that point, to be a public beggar—an acknowledged mendicant?

Some may be so reduced in fact, and not merely by meanness of spirit. For such the law provides. But not the federal law. Provision for such is made by the state and by the county under the poor-laws. The federal government has no constitutional jurisdiction for such relief.

You should apply nearer home, and go upon the list of the county-poor. Admitting to be a pauper, and a beggar, and then a new case arises. A "protection" so-called, is not the proper form of relief. There are much cheaper and better methods than that.

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## THE CENTRAL ROAD.

THE RUMORED CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP.

Estimation in the City Over the Flying Rumor of the Sale of the Central Railroad System to the Louisville and Nashville Company—Dominated by the Others—Notes.

Yesterday afternoon it was reported that the Louisville and Nashville road, which is just said to have passed into the control of Mr. Jay Gould, had purchased a controlling interest in the Central road and would at once take possession of the Central system. The rumor came from quarters that gave it the appearance of authenticity.

Without accepting it as true, The Constitution telegraphed President Raoul and Mr. Cunningham, the treasurer of the road. Mr. Cunningham's answer seems to put a quietus on the rumor. It is as follows:

SAVANNAH, September 8.—Your dispatch was the first I have heard of the rumor. There is no truth in it. T. M. CUNNINGHAM.

KNOWS NOTHING OF IT.

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## The Golden Spike.

GOLD SPIKE, MONT., September 8.—The ceremony of driving the golden spike, which completed the Northern Pacific railroad, and permanently joined the northern Pacific coast with the Atlantic coast, was concluded at half past 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the presence of a large crowd and in the midst of the booming of cannon.

## The East and West.

From the Cartersville Free Press.

On the 28th of August, that portion of the Alabama division of this road, between East and West Junction and Broken Arrow, will be open for the transportation of passengers and freight, when the following schedule will take effect: Leave Broken Arrow at 11 a.m.; leave East and West Junction at 2:35 p.m.; arrive at Broken Arrow at 6:40 p.m.; making connection with trains on the Alabama division, both north and south of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad.

## South Carolina's New Railroad Law.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

The losses of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta road, under the present standard schedule of rates, will amount to at least \$20,000 a year. The losses of the Columbia and Greenville road to \$60,000, the losses of the North and South Carolina, Columbia and Augusta, and the Central road to \$15,000 each. When the June schedule was submitted it was estimated that the losses of the South Carolina road would amount to \$100,000, and it is now known that there is no road in the state but will have its income reduced.

## Fry and Kline.

From the Rome Courier.

Captain Thomas D. Kline, late superintendent of the Georgia division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, in the city last night, accompanied by the new superintendent, J. W. Fry, whom Captain Kline was showing over his division. Mr. Fry is a young man, but his face and conversation impress one with the idea that he is a determined and capable business man. Next week Captain Kline will take the responsibility of his new position at管理 of the Southwestern road. He is an able railroad official, and carries with him to his new field of labor the best wishes of every man connected with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad.

## Meeting at Vining's Bridge.

From the Louisville News.

Last Saturday between two and three hundred met at Vining's Bridge to discuss, and perhaps to discuss, the building of the Augusta, G. & S. R. R. Specimens were made by the Hon. J. K. Hines, of Sanderson, Col. B. L. Ladd, of Marion, and A. J. Wren, of Clarkesville, Ga. Sam Cain and J. W. Hudson also made some remarks favoring the building of the road. A good dinner was served to the satisfaction of all. We cannot learn at present of the result of the meeting. We could not attend the meeting and our report is necessarily brief.

## Augusta Railroad Circles.

Special to the Constitution.

ATLANTA, September 8.—Matters in railroad circles here are lively. Work is progressing on the Augusta and Elberton, and grading will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The directors expect that the interest will be paid up this fall when the company will be enabled to go ahead without delay. It is not yet decided whether it be in direct line to Augusta from the junction with the Augusta and Knoxville, or connect with the latter. The co-operators are agreed to hold a meeting in this city next Wednesday, and take preliminary step to canvass for subscriptions to stock. They express the utmost confidence in the ability to get a sufficient amount. Through trains from Port Royal to Greenwood, S. C., via Port Royal and Augusta and Knoxville railroads are taken off.

## East Bound Freight.

It is not thought the meeting at Commissioner Fink's on Thursday will be protracted one, owing to the large increase in freight business of late and the prospective abundant harvest. It is nearly certain, says Mr. Fink, that we shall have no difficulty in making and keeping our agreement. Advice from Chicago show how largely east bound freight has increased in the last six days, and the prospect is it will be still more so to show the same favorable proportions during the fall and winter, and this of itself is a pretty good guarantee against a war of rates. Officials of the Ohio and Mississippi road are here, and it is expected that they will be soon to be alarmed at the Baltimore and Ohio's party, which has stood ready as times to attack one half of the new roads. The delay in the disbursement of the money is due to the fact that the English holders of the property in the matter of freight the Baltimore and Ohio treats the Ohio and Mississippi the same as it does other roads. Earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi in July showed a handsome increase.

## Jay Gould's Resumed Purchase No Credited.

From the Louisburg Commercial.

The information contained in our financial report from Wall street this morning, in relation to rumored changes in the directory of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, reached the office at such a late hour last night that it was impossible to glean anything further upon the subject from local officials. Most of the resident directors are out of the city, and Vice President Smith could not be found. A gentleman prominently identified with railroad affairs and a former heavy stockholder in the company said: "I have heard a great deal of talk, and know nothing of any change to take place in the directory."

Question very much whether Gould wants anything to do with the Louisville and Nashville railroad. "I have not spoken to him, but I am informed that he is to be a part of the new board."

From the Louisville Journal.

The building of a railroad through our country is being discussed, and perhaps a few words of caution might do some good. Every man knows that the road can't run by every man's door. But there are some who will not help any enterprise unless it works exactly to suit their notion, and will subserve their own individual ends in every particular. In other words, it is to go to them as they say and meet their convenience. There is cost may be doubled thereby and no one else in the world accommodated or profited. The road must be built in the right spirit. Let every man put his shoulder to the work, determined to do all in his power, let the road run with it. The best practical route should be adopted, and every one on the line should acquire and do his best to secure the building of the road. Do not make the assertion that you will do nothing if the road runs this way or that way for it is better to wait and do nothing than to go to the expense of building a road which you will also find yourself working again the road. So keep cool and make no rash assertions. But be ready to build in with your work to the utmost of your ability, though the road may miss you for four miles.

## The Augusta and Sandersville.

From the Sandersville Herald.

The meeting at Vining's bridge on Thursday last in the interest of the Augusta and Sandersville railroad was well attended and beokened a hopeful degree of earnestness in the enterprise. Hon. G. J. Jordan, of this county, was chosen chairman, and Rev. M. P. Cain, of Jefferson, was made secretary of the meeting. The object of the meetin

ing stated by Colonel Jordan, 10 dresses were then made by B. A. Lane, of Gibson, Colonel J. K. Hines and Major T. O. Wicker of Washington county, in advocacy of the peculiar advantages of the contemplated road and presented its claims upon the immediate consideration of the good people in the several counties most interested. We learn that the sum of \$10,000 will be raised by the members of the board for the enterprise. There was a sumptuous banquet provided for the guests which was highly enjoyed by a large crowd in attendance. In addition to the speakers, Hon. W. C. Brown and Hon. W. H. Wadell of Sandersville were present, and many others from the county. Another meeting is to be held at Sandersville, Jefferson county, on Sunday next, and to be followed by the people of Washington and cordially invited. We hope a large delegation from this county will attend, and thus attest their desire to co-operate in this important road.

## The Augusta and Knoxville Transfer.

From the Abbeville Press and Banner.

The transfer of the Augusta and Knoxville railroad to the Georgia Central must be a matter of congratulation to our people. Besides being good, practical railroad operators, they have the money and the machinery to carry out their designs, and it is said that they intend to take active control of the road some time during this month when it is thought trials will run daily from Greenville to Savannah and Port Royal. We have passed into the control of Mr. Jay Gould, had purchased a controlling interest in the Central road and would at once take possession of the Central system. The rumor came from quarters that gave it the appearance of authenticity.

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The Railroad Conference.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

The conference of railroad officials in this city was joined yesterday by Mr. G. S. Barnum, of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-line road; Mr. George A. Whitehead, of the Georgia Central; Colonel E. R. Dorsey, of the Georgia railroad, and Mr. J. S. Davant, of the Port Royal road. The conference was in session all the morning and succeeded in agreeing upon rates and territories for the roads in which they shall be open to operators this year. The rates agreed upon are to operate outside the state in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. The rates will be subject to points within the state will be controlled by the schedule of the railroad commission. The rates are virtually the same as those heretofore prevailing, to a point, there being a slight variation to others, for making a road a whole there are no substantial differences in the rates adopted.

The conference also agreed on the rates from Charlotte to stations on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta road. These rates are heavier.

The conference agreed on the rates from Charlotte, Columbia. The rates to all interior points in the upper part of the state are the same as those which have prevailed during the past year.

The conference found many difficulties in making a road, and so far as concerned the railroad commission, and by the gentlemanly treatment he has awarded each of these no more than respect. He is a man of high character, and his family and friends are to be a pleasure to his friends. Mr. Hart, Jr., is justly proud of him as he is of his younger son to whom he gave an interest in the railroad business. He is a man of energy and perseverance who has added many dollars to the firm's assets besides giving the firm a good character by his personal conduct. Mr. Hart, Jr. is daily associated with a large number of mechanics and by the gentlemanly treatment he has awarded each of these no more than respect. He is a man of high character, and his family and friends are to be a pleasure to his friends. Mr. Hart, Jr., is justly proud of him as he is of his younger son to whom he gave an interest in the railroad business. 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## TAXING INCOMES.

BILL ARP THINKS THAT ENOUGH IS ENOUGH.

And When a Man Has More Than That it Would be Wise Policy to Make a Pay for—An Income Tax the Only Safe Way of Solving A Problem—Local Suggestions.

I was ruminating over that income tax in Savannah. It is a hopeful sign of reform in the system and maybe is the entering wedge that will split up and burst open the old revenue log that has bothered us so long. An income tax is no untried experiment in the old world. When Sir Robert Peel was lord of the treasury he tried it for five years and it worked well. He repealed the duty on corn and wheat and lost sixty millions of revenue by it, but he gave the poor cheap bread and made up what he lost by a tax on income. Well, that made the nobility and the merchant princes mad, but he didn't care. They finally overthrew his ministry and the tax too and put back the duties and cheap bread could be had no more.

Alex Stephens said in one of his speeches that it was better to suffer and endure the defects and inequality of an old system than to venture on a new one. I reckon that is so to some extent, but old systems have to give way to progress and reform and change of times and conditions. We have a new one, and the third world is a new one, and a tax of even ten thousand dollars would make a man whose income was 110 thousand pay \$7,500. After that he should pay one half of all he made into the treasury.

Next talk to me about a man's rights and equality of taxation. There is a principle behind all such theories, and that is the more a man is able to pay and the more protection he gets the more he ought to pay. Let every man pay according to his ability. A man whose income is a million is more able to pay than a man whose income is a thousand. The government should act like a parent to his children. The good father advances most to the most needy child. It is the law of nature and of justice. What return does Vanderbilt make to government for protection on the 50 million dollars of non-taxable bonds which he holds? But a tax on his income would reach him. What is wrong about this? After a man has enough the more he makes the less he needs to live. In fact he does not need it at all to live, provided for his self-sustaining son or his wife, two things that need no nursing on encouragement. Taxes are burdens upon the poor only. They are burdens when they take a slice off of the necessities or the comforts of life. They are burdens when they limit a man's ability to provide for his household or to educate his children, but they are no burdens when levied upon an excess of income. Vanderbilt and Jay Gould and Jim Keene may cry out and cavort around and imagine they are burdened, but they are mistaken, that's all.

There are 100 men in New York city who are worth altogether one thousand millions of dollars and whose annual income is 50 million. One half of that would help a good deal to run the government, and there are plenty more of the same sort, enough to pay all the expenses and have a balance in the treasury. Congress might wisely legislate to levy a lighter tax where the income was derived from investment in such useful manufactures and enterprises as were needed, such things as cheapened food and clothing and fuel and developed the agricultural interests of the country.

The tendency of such a system would be to discourage speculation and to encourage all legitimate modes of doing business. Jim Keene has hardly have schemed and plotted to make seven millions on pork if he new before hand that one-half of it had to be paid over into the government treasury. But even if he had known it and went on with his plundering there would be some comfort to the people he robbed if he had to disgorge half of his booty. The truth is, our government is in danger from the money power of these vast accumulations and it becomes all thoughtful citizens to think of what should be done to restrain them. They now work in syndicates and systems, and have a chain of monopolies all linked together and the people look on stupidly and wonder what their fellows will do next. We will see by and by. The love of money and the love of power and dominion never goes backwards. It is like the horse leech that is never full but says "give, give." Some limit ought to be placed upon individual wealth and upon the consolidation of monopolies. When ten men control a thousand millions of dollars and a whole system of roads and steamboats besides, they ought to be at their mercy. Every man is a trustee under God and under government for the management of his estate and if he wont obey one he ought to be made to obey the other. The law says he shall not so use it as to injure his neighbor. "Tote fair" is a good maxim, live and let live is another. One time there was a feller who bought an old drake and turned him loose among his chickens and when he fed em all with corn the old drake shoveled up half a dozen grains at a time and set them in his mouth. When he was down again remarked, "now, damn you, tote fair with them chickens." I wish that Jim Keene was a drake and that feller had him. I love to see men accumulate property in all honorable ways, either by industry or adding to the values of things. I love to see them enjoy it after they have made it, and I have no sympathy or respect for a whining poor man who is envious of a rich neighbor just because he is rich. In the mean time Americans are poorer than they ought to be, and poorer than they would be if justice was done. They dont have a fair chance with these old drakes. It is very common for some folks to abuse the poor and say they are trifling and shiftless and could do better if they would. I dont believe it. Set em up and try em. Put yourself in his place. Take a man who is working for thirty dollars a month and has a sickly wife and three or four children, and has to buy coal and pay rent and just set him up in a hole. His wife brightens up and begins to plant rose bushes and vines to run over the door. Wouldnt it be glorious to see all the working people lifted up just that high if no higher. The owner of a humble home and no rent to pay a home where every vine and flower and evergreen was theirs, and the little garden and the fruit trees and the strawberry bed and the raspberry bushes and two or three bee hives setting around. The like of that does not cost much nor very much. It takes all of a man's wages to live on how can it be if he hope to get it.

BILL ARP.

## TESTIMONY

Worth Thousands to Mankind—Statement of one of the best Physicians in Georgia.

From the Macon Telegraph and Messenger, September 7, 1883.

Dr. Fred A. Toomer is a wealthy bachelor and stands in the front rank of the medical profession in his section, and, in fact, in the state. He lives at his country home five miles from Perry, Houston county, Georgia, surrounded by teeming fields of cotton and grain, the sale of which forms but a small part of his annual income. It may be said of him that he does not farm so much for profit as the employment it gives to others. During a recent visit to that section a re-

porter of the Telegraph and Messenger accepted an invitation to spend a day at the doctor's hospitable farm, and found it pleasant indeed.

Knowing so well the character of Dr. Toomer, and finding here that the statement would be correct and entirely disinterested, your reporter approached him on a subject which is of the greatest interest to scientists and to mankind in general, and which is of vital importance to about one half of the inhabitants of the world. We did this, too, with some misgivings, for we had heard of the prejudice of physicians in regard to proprietary remedies, and we were therefore agreeably surprised to find the doctor to be a man of frank and progressive views, who is willing to acknowledge a good thing when he finds it to be such.

"Doctor, what do you know of the medicine known and advertised so extensively—Swift's Specific (S. S. S.)?" we asked.

"I know a great deal of it, for I have been using it in my practice for a long time," was the reply. "I consider it the best medicine known," he continued, "as a blood purifier and tonic. It is a safe and certain remedy for all kinds of blood poison and skin humor; and I have used it in hundreds of hundreds of cases of these diseases (some the most obstinate), and have never known or heard of a failure to cure. It seems to me, continued the doctor, "that this Swift's Specific overthrows the theory of the profession, i.e., that the blood taint could only be cured by the use of mercury; for I have seen cases cured sound and well with Swift's Specific which had successfully resisted the best treatment by the most approved methods."

"Can you call to mind any special case that came under your own observation which would serve as an illustration of its virtue in that respect?" we asked.

"Oh, yes," he replied: "there is one which will illustrate its curative power beyond the shadow of a doubt; and this is the remarkable cure of two cases of

HEREDITARY TAINT IN THE THIRD GENERATION.

"To the war," said the doctor, "there were several cases of the family, and wife—wife—were contaminated with blood taint of the worst type. They were treated by physicians and were patched up, or so-called cured. Four children were born to them, of whom only two lived, and all had unmistakable marks of this blood taint.

The two survivors were also patched up by physicians and grew up and were married. When I came to Georgia to live I found a boy and a girl—the issue of these two children mentioned above—and they were living masses of misery, and it was difficult to patch them up with the most approved methods, but failed to make a cure. And about this time, hearing of Swift's Specific, I determined to throw away medical ethics and give it a trial, and the result was astonishing. I gave to each one about fifteen bottles of the Specific, and it cured them sound and well. They are now living, having been cured over fifteen years; have had no return of the disease, and have children sound and without blemish or stain.

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## TO THE PUBLIC!

Investigate for Yourselves!

Postmaster-General Gresham having published a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans, T. M. Woodard, Manager, \$1,366,300.

Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, Jos. H. Ogleby, President, 463,900.

Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, T. L. Langston, President, 125,100.

Paid to New Orleans National Bank, A. Baldwin, President, 88,550.

Paid to Union National Bank, E. L. Carriger, President, 64,450.

Paid to Citizens Bank, E. L. Carriger, President, 57,000.

Paid to German National Bank, J. C. Russell, President, 30,000.

Paid to Hibbard National Bank, Chas. Paffrey, Cashier, 37,000.

Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. T. T. Casner, 13,150.

Paid to Mutual National Bank, Jos. Mitchell, Cashier, 8,200.

Total paid as above, \$2,253,650.

Paid in sum of \$1,000,000 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States, 2,627,410.

Total paid by all, \$4,881,060.

For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above-named corporations, and for our legality and standing to the Mayor and Officers of the City of New Orleans, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and also to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We claim to be legal, honest and correct in all our transactions, as much as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned by many of our best known and respected citizens.

M. A. DAUPHIN, President.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000.

Tickets Only \$5. Shares in proportion



Louisiana State Lottery Co.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

*John Dauphin*  
*John E. Early*

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000 of which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has been created.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Louisianian ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORGOTTEN NINTH GRAND DRAWING CLASS I, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, September 11, 1883—the 160 Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

1/4 Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

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1 do	20,000
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10 do	1000
20 do	500
100 do	200
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